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1. New Map Shows Embattled Indochina
2. British East Africa Plans Improvements
3. Fort Benning Trains Rangers as Guerrillas
4. Blacksmithing Still a Lusty Craft
5. Salonika, Busy Balkan Port, Helps Slavs

W. ROBERT MOORE

AFTER ELECTING A CHIEF BY POPULAR ACCLAIM, UGANDA MEN BEAT DRUMS FOR THE WINNER

The drumhead at the left is made of python skin. Tribal folk in East Africa (Bulletin No. 2) vary in development. Some are settled gardeners with a high order of civilization; others are spear-toting herdsmen wearing only beads, bracelets, and goatskins, and painting their faces with ocher.

Bulletin No. 1, February 26, 1951

New Map Shows Embattled Indochina

THE map on the page above shows the area of Asia's "second front" against communism. As in Korea, where United Nations forces grapple with the enemy, French soldiers are engaged in a fight to the finish in Indochina. The map depicts the present official status of the embattled region; it embodies the latest political changes by indicating new territorial alignments, new names, and new meanings for old names.

French Indochina is a thing of the past. Geographically, the term Indochina refers to all lands between India and China. Five provinces of this vast region came under French control years ago. They are Tonkin, Annam, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Laos. Together they were called French Indochina until postwar adjustments gave the natives more power. Under French sponsorship, Tonkin, Annam, and Cochin China formed the State of Viet Nam and became North, Central, and South Viet Nam.

Viet Nam—People of the South

Laos and Cambodia were strengthened under their ancient monarchies as semi-independent kingdoms. They now are joined with Viet Nam in a loose organization called the Associated States of Indochina. All three states are launched on the road to independence in handling their affairs but still operate within the framework of the French Union.

Viet Nam's status as the heart of the Texas-sized French association is plain from the fact that, totaling little more than two-fifths of the area, it holds five-sixths of the population—22,000,000 out of 27,000,000. A restored ancient name, Viet Nam means "people of the south," thus describing the new state's geographic relation to China.

Born as a puppet state under Japanese occupation during World War II, Viet Nam, after V-J Day, sought self-government under its then leader, the gaunt Ho Chi Minh. The French, who have wielded power in Indochina since the 1600's, tried at first to cooperate in Ho's purported nationalist aims, called "Viet Minh." They soon found, however, that the Moscow-trained leader's allegiance was to international communism.

United States Lends Military and Economic Aid

Therefore, France, in 1948, switched support to Bao Dai, former emperor of Annam, as Viet Nam's chief of state. Ho's shooting war, by that time, was already a year old. He closed in around Hanoi in the north and terrorized cities and towns in the center and south. Even parts of Saigon, Viet Nam's capital and the country's chief seaport, have, at times, been Viet Nam by day and Viet Minh by night.

As 1951 advances, Viet Nam, under Bao Dai, finds its strength increasing from the low ebb of last autumn when the communists overwhelmed so many of Tonkin's outposts. French troops have been revitalized under the new command of General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny. Native support has increased. United States military and economic assistance, accelerated since war broke out in Korea, is producing results.

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INDOCHINA
ASIA'S SECOND FRONT

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Bulletin No. 2, February 26, 1951

British East Africa Plans Improvements

THE East Africa High Commission, having reached the ripe old age of three years, is celebrating by announcing the construction of new airports in Kenya and by laying plans for a modern radio-telephone network. All important points in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika will be joined in a "very high frequency, multi-channel" system of communication.

These improvements, and others like them, are making East Africa, from the Indian Ocean inland to the great lakes, one of today's bright spots in the British sun-that-never-sets. Kenya is a crown colony, Uganda a protectorate, and Tanganyika a trust territory; despite their differences, they make a logical unit. On January 1, 1948, the East Africa High Commission was set up to control such common services as railways, post office, telegraph, currency, and customs and excise.

"White Belt" in Kenya

The governors of the three countries form the high commission. They are assisted by the East Africa Central Legislative Assembly of 23 members. These few men shepherd the lives of more than 17,000,000 people—98 per cent of them natives. East Africa has an amazing variety of tribes (illustration, cover), each with its own characteristics, customs, and language. They belong mostly to Nilotic, Hamitic, and Bantu strains.

The 2 per cent non-native population is made up of 169,000 Hindus and Moslems—recent immigrants from India; 50,000 Europeans; and a smaller number of Arabs. Kenya has most of the Europeans. Its temperate highlands west and northwest of Nairobi form a "white belt" of European ranchers. Considered worthless by the natives, these lands now bloom with tea and coffee, wheat, sisal, and pyrethrum flowers. Pastures support large dairy herds, beef cattle, and sheep.

Nairobi (illustration, next page), capital of Kenya, is a European city plunked down on the African plain. After office hours, many workers drive out of town to picnic or take tea on the open plains and wait for the lions to come out of wooded ravines at dusk. Big herds of zebras, giraffes, wildebeests, and gazelles graze in Nairobi National Park.

Uganda Is Source of Nile

Since Kenya is a crown colony, large areas are set aside for European settlement. Many Britons are exchanging the austerity of home for the plenty of Africa. The British role in Uganda, however, is that of protecter, a guiding hand for native groups. No white settlement is permitted; the British living there are in the government.

Uganda is noted as the source of the Nile and for the high development of its leading tribe, the Baganda. Kampala, tribal capital, has neat streets and shops, church-crowned hills, the palace of the kabaka (king), and a university. Cyclists fill its streets. Entebbe, near-by capital of Uganda, is a Utopian place overlooking Lake Victoria.

Victoria, world's third-largest lake, is one of the great geographic features of East Africa. Its steamers are a continuation of the region's rail and road network. Its shore line is divided among the three countries.

UMI

Mountains towering to 8,000 feet and more make travel rugged through most of Indochina. The map suggests how such barriers largely determined the boundaries of the land's ancient kingdoms. They affect military planning, as do February fog in the lowlands and a long rainy season, beginning in May and building up to the violent typhoons of late summer.

Normally a world leader in rice export, the French part of Indochina grows its big crop in three fertile lowland regions where population is densest. The largest, an Ohio-sized area of Cochin China and Cambodia, is the delta region of the great Mekong. Second is the Rouge (Red) River basin. Third is the long, narrow strip of Annamese coast.

Tea, tobacco, cotton, and coffee are other crops in this warm land where farming still provides three-fourths of all income. Vast forests, especially in mountainous, landlocked Laos, promise a growing lumber trade. Coal and iron lead a long list of mine products.

Some 17,000,000 Annamese, resembling the Chinese and inhabiting the lowlands, account for most of the population of Viet Nam. In Cambodia live 3,750,000 persons. Laos accounts for another 1,500,000.

NOTE: Indochina is shown on the National Geographic Society's map of Southeast Asia. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C., for map list.

See also, "Strife-torn Indochina," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1950; "By Motor Trail Across French Indo-China," October, 1935; "Along the Old Mandarin Road of Indo-China," August, 1931; and "Four Faces of Siva," September, 1928; and, in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 8, 1951, "Indochina Warfare Menaces French Hanoi"; "Rugged Ground Hampers French in Indochina," October 16, 1950; and "Viet Nam Replaces Three Indochinese States," February 27, 1950.

W. ROBERT MOORE

THIS NORTH VIET NAM VILLAGE SITS ON THE RICH RICE-PRODUCING PLAIN NEAR HANOI

Fort Benning Trains Rangers as Guerrillas

INFANTRYMEN call Fort Benning, Georgia, the mother of the United States Army. But when the "mad minute" is staged at Benning, "mother" becomes a thing of fury and flame.

Grimy and resolute, high-booted paratroopers, riflemen, lieutenants, and captains, learning how to take a Korean hill, inch forward under barbed wire in the red clay of western Georgia. Every howitzer, tank, mortar, machine gun, flame thrower, and bazooka on the range roars into rapid fire at the same time. The "mad minute" is the thundering climax of the training of United States fighting men at the Army's famous Infantry School at Fort Benning.

Early American Tactics Taught Again

United Nations commanders in Korea look to pine-covered Georgia hills for trained guerrillas who can creep behind enemy lines to spread panic, sabotage, and death. Fort Benning is now the home of a branch of the Army which bears a venerated name—the Rangers.

Tough volunteers for crack Ranger companies are being taught an old American specialty—frontier fighting. Chief of Staff General J. Lawton Collins has described their training as a throwback to oldtime tactics used by troopers who fought the Indians. Long before that, when British redcoats marched to Lexington, American minutemen used the same tactics which communist guerrillas now employ in Korea's mountains.

The Rangers of 1951 are trained in demolition and sabotage, use of the enemy's weapons and maps, amphibious and airborne operations, as well as in hand-to-hand combat. Fort Benning is again living up to its name as the toughest, perhaps most important, center of military education in the Army.

Spread across 150,000 acres of slash-pine and red gumbo, nine miles south of Columbus, Georgia, this post—namesake of the Confederate general, Henry L. Benning—straddles the Chattahoochee River. It sprawls across two counties in Georgia and one in Alabama.

Tank Tactics Pioneered at Benning

More than a million soldiers were trained at Fort Benning during World War II. The Infantry School and a separate Officers Candidate School turned out combat officers by the thousands. Lawson Field at Benning was the cradle of American airborne divisions. Parachute and glider schools graduated 125,000 officers and men to attack Germans and Japanese through the skies.

Roads, mammoth barracks, lofty "jump towers," and even a railroad system, have been built at Fort Benning. The Infantry School, which was established in 1922, has been called the most beautiful military installation in the world. United States tank tactics were pioneered at Benning, and all new weapons turned out by military scientists are tested for combat use at the Georgia post.

The Infantry School is a regular peacetime station in the careers of

UMI

At Jinja, Uganda, is its outlet, the Victoria Nile. Discovered less than 90 years ago, this source of the Nile is now being dammed to provide power for Uganda and to help regulate irrigation water for faraway Egypt.

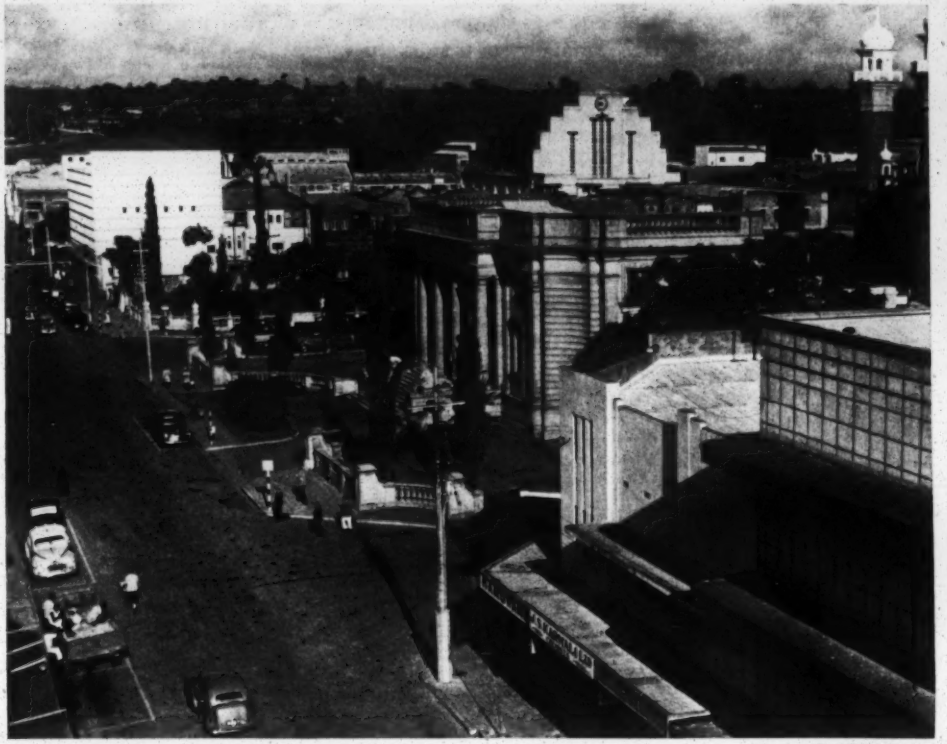
Tanganyika was developed before World War I as German East Africa. It became a British mandate under the League of Nations and a trust territory under the United Nations. It recently was the locale of the ill-fated "Groundnuts Scheme," a plan for clearing bush to raise peanuts. Drought and other difficulties made results disappointing. But the cleared bush is to the good, since tsetse-fly nesting places were destroyed.

Two-thirds of Tanganyika and large portions of Uganda and Kenya are uninhabitable because of this dreaded fly. It carries sleeping sickness to humans and nagana to cattle. Man can easily be cured if treated, but cattle die all too often. Officials say the solution is to keep cattle out of infested areas since at present there is plenty of fly-free land.

Tanganyika, eight times as big as Pennsylvania, is larger than Kenya and Uganda together. The latter have about 5,000,000 persons each.

NOTE: Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda are shown on the Society's map of Africa.

See also, "Britain Tackles the East African Bush," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1950; "Wings Over Nature's Zoo in Africa," October, 1939; and "Uganda, 'Land of Something New'," January, 1937*. *(Issues marked with an asterisk are included on a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for $1.00; issues unmarked are 50¢ a copy.)*



W. ROBERT MOORE

NAIROBI NEXT MONTH WILL BE 51 YEARS OLD. ALREADY IT HAS 120,000 INHABITANTS

Bulletin No. 4, February 26, 1951

Blacksmithing Still a Lusty Craft

THE village smithy stands. Although blight has long since taken the spreading chestnut tree, some 8,000 blacksmiths continue at their forges throughout the United States.

And there they shall remain, according to a recent order of the Office of Defense Manpower. By calling the work of the farriers essential, thus rendering them likely to be militarily draftproof, ODM brings to light the fact that the ancient craft of tempering and shaping iron and other metals is still a lusty one.

Many Itinerant Smiths

The current interest in the smith follows three decades of comparatively hard times for a guild prominent in man's economy since the first use of iron thousands of years ago. In the United States especially, the Machine Age has tapered the ranks of the blacksmith and the horse. More than one-eighth of the smiths remaining have put wheels under forge, anvil, and hammer and taken to the road in order to maintain their horseshoeing business.

Despite the decline in demand for his services, however, the blacksmith remains a necessity wherever farmers use horses and mules in their work, and where stables train thoroughbreds for the race track. There are an estimated 9,000,000 horses and 3,500,000 mules on American farms today that must—like baby—have shoes (illustration, next page).

They must be shod anywhere from twice a month to once a year, according to their work and its location. Some shoes need to be refitted every four to six weeks. Without shoes, the animals' hoofs are inclined to wear away and break; a horse thus lamed is a serious loss, whether on the farm or at the track.

Yet even in shoeing the horse the blacksmith's work has been cut in half. Ninety-nine per cent of the horseshoes in this country are ready made for the smith in a variety of 300-odd sizes and weights. As a result he is, more and more, employing his skill in dozens of other metal-working tasks, from sharpening plowshares to producing wrought-iron home decorations.

Romans Invented Horseshoe

Such modern versatility is reminiscent of times, centuries past, when the blacksmith earned his name as an all-around worker in iron or black metals (in contrast to his opposite number, the whitesmith, who worked in tin). So old is the craft that anthropologists have yet to decide whether it originated in Asia, Egypt, or among the Negroes of Africa, who were known to have been metal experts at a very early date.

The smithy's long association with the horse, however, did not begin until about the second century B.C., when the Romans devised the first metal horseshoe. Since that time the proper shoeing of a horse has come to require far more know-how than is generally supposed.

The horseshoe must fit the circumference of the horse's hoof, projecting slightly beyond the heel, and be held with as few nails as possible—

UMI

infantry officers. Thousands of officers and enlisted men of the Reserve and National Guard have taken courses at Fort Benning since World War II. At the Airborne School, the Army has trained entire divisions so that they can be lifted and transported by air with complete equipment.

There have been many changes since the days when generals Marshall, Eisenhower, Bradley, Hodges, and the late General Patton were commanders at Fort Benning. The foot-slogging infantryman, backbone of the nation's power, now has 24 weapons with which to fight. In World War II he had only 13. To train him in the use of those weapons is still the first task of the Infantry Center at Fort Benning.

NOTE: Fort Benning may be located on the Society's map of the Southeastern United States.

For additional information about the United States armed forces and their training, see "New Frontier in the Sky," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1946; "Infantrymen—The Fighters of War," November, 1944*; "Gliders—Silent Weapons of the Sky," August, 1944*; "Fit to Fight Anywhere," September, 1943; and "Around the Clock with Your Soldier Boy," July, 1941.

U. S. ARMY INFANTRY SCHOOL, OFFICIAL

ARMED WITH RIFLE AND BAYONET, A "ONE-MAN ARMY" LEAPS INTO THE FRAY

With fixed bayonet, an infantryman at Fort Benning plunges into a cloud of simulated battle smoke. He is in training for what is perhaps the Army's hardest, dirtiest, but most important branch. Since World War II, all arms of the service have developed spectacular weapons and tactics, but the tradition remains that "wars are won or lost by the infantry." The rifle is still the principal infantry weapon, although many new ones have appeared in Benning's curriculum. During World War II, antitank grenades fired from rifles by doughboys destroyed tanks and wrecked pillboxes.

Salonika, Busy Balkan Port, Helps Slavs

THE modern city of Salonika (Thessaloníki) has taken a helpful step toward its famine-weakened neighbor, Yugoslavia, by offering port facilities to ships bringing supplies to "them that are without." Thus modern Thessalonians are obeying the preachments of St. Paul who, in his Epistles to the Thessalonians, said "Walk honestly toward them that are without," and "support the weak."

Geographic location makes it possible for Salonika once again to fulfill its centuries-old service as an important port and commercial center for the Balkan Peninsula. Sprawled on a rising slope around the roomy, sheltered harbor (illustration, next page) at the head of the Aegean Sea, Salonika lies near the mouth of the Vardar River which cuts a path through Balkan mountains to the Danube basin.

Full Flower in 14th and 15th Centuries

The city was founded in 315 B.C. by the Macedonian king, Cassander, who named it after his wife, Thessaloniki, sister of Alexander the Great. It gained early prominence as the home port of Macedonia. With Roman rule came the building of the Egnatia Road, leading from the Adriatic coast through Salonika to Byzantium (modern Istanbul). This highway made Salonika for the first time a center of east-west traffic, as well as of north-south movement.

Intellectual and artistic development reached full flower, however, in the 14th and 15th centuries when Salonika ranked among the first cities of the Byzantine Empire. After capture by the Turks in 1430, it suffered a commercial decline that lasted well into the 19th century.

Salonika staged a comeback following the Balkan wars of 1912-13. At that time it came under Greek control and, almost immediately, served as a base of operations for vast Allied armies operating against Bulgaria and the Central Powers during World War I.

Between the two world wars, Salonika rose to become the second port of Greece in the amount of cargo handled—nearly 500,000 tons annually. Most of the foreign imports—composed chiefly of wheat, wheat flour, coal, timber, cement, and sugar—came from Germany, which had a leading share of the port's export trade as well.

Largely a New City

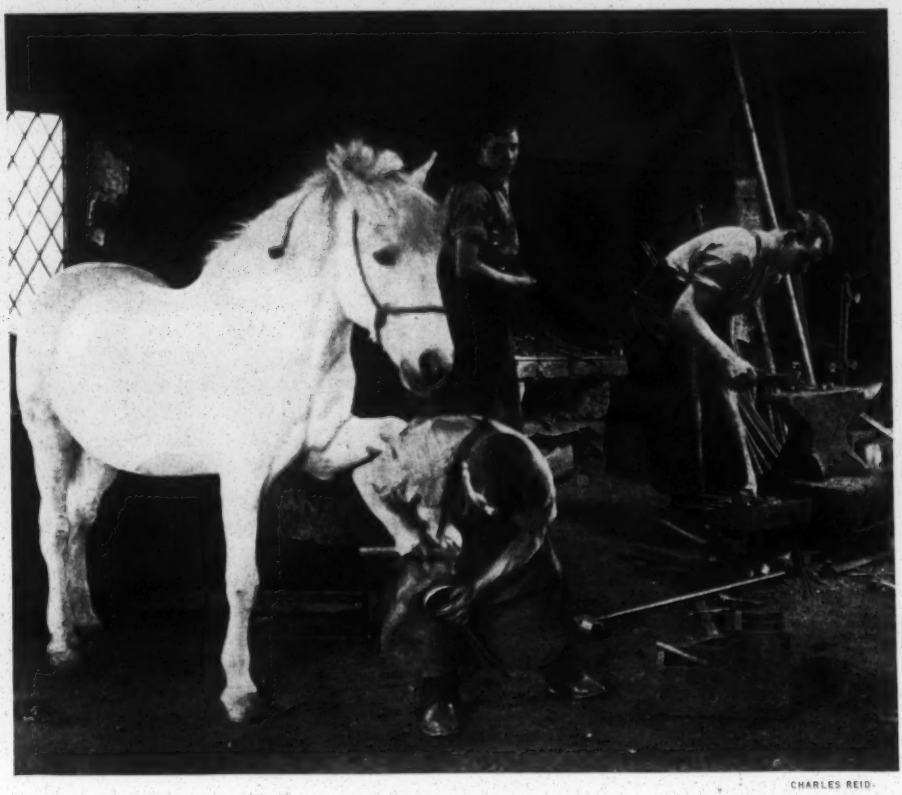
To relieve friction and encourage trade, the port was made a free zone for other Balkan states. It received goods for shipment via a network of roads and railways that stretched like veins along the valley corridors of the Morava, Vardar, and Struma rivers. Germans, withdrawing from Greece during World War II, damaged port facilities badly but Marshall Plan aid has since done much to restore the waterfront.

There is little in modern Salonika, built largely since a devastating fire in 1917, to remind the visitor of its ancient traditions. Two relics of the fourth century have been partly preserved, however. They are the elaborately carved Arch of Galerius, erected by the Romans over the Via

UMI

six or seven in front shoes, eight in hind shoes. Jumping horses must wear shoes that balance their feet and gait, while show horses get heavy shoes to encourage their high step. Heavy draft horses, on the other hand, have toe and heel calks attached to insure foothold.

NOTE: See also, "England's Wild Moorland Ponies," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1946*; "Kentucky, Boone's Great Meadow," July, 1942; and "The Story of the Horse" and "Horses of the World" (24 color reproductions of paintings), November, 1923 (out of print; refer to your library).



CHARLES REID

FEWER THAN 7,000 BLACKSMITH SHOPS REMAIN SPRINKLED OVER THE LAND THAT ONCE HAD ONE AT EVERY CROSSROAD

The blacksmith shop and the livery stable were the symbols of the horse age, just as the filling station and service garage represent the automobile era. In many regions today, the blacksmith's customers are so scattered that he travels a route like the old-fashioned peddler. More than 1,000 of the country's 8,000 blacksmiths are itinerant.

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Egnatia, and the church of St. George, a circular building decorated with exquisite mosaics, used in the past as a Christian church as well as a mosque.

Salonika—with a postwar population estimated at 500,000—ranks second to Athens (Athínai) among Greek cities. As a manufacturing center only Athens surpasses it. Plants process food and tobacco. Leather making and machine repairing rank high among occupations. The city serves as a hub for a number of new agricultural villages which have sprung up since the draining of the surrounding Vardar River swamps in the 1920's. In a larger sense, it still is the trade and communication hub of Macedonia, the ancient realm of Alexander now divided among Greece, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria.

NOTE: Salonika may be located on the Society's map of Europe and the Near East.

For additional information, see "War-Torn Greece Looks Ahead," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for December, 1949; "Erosion, Trojan Horse of Greece," December, 1947; "Greece—the Birthplace of Science and Free Speech," "The Greek Way," and 32 reproductions in color of paintings by H. M. Herget, March, 1944; "Classic Greece Merges Into 1941 News," January, 1941*; "Modern Odyssey in Classic Lands," March, 1940; and "Ageless Luster of Greece and Rhodes" (16 photographs), April, 1938. (Consult the *Cumulative Index to the National Geographic Magazine* in your library for numerous other articles on Greece.)

B. ANTHONY STEWART

A TURKISH CITY UNTIL 1912, SALONIKA NOW HAS LITTLE OF THE EAST ABOUT IT

A fire in 1917 destroyed most of the downtown section—the area in the foreground now dominated by the Mediterranean Palace Hotel. The circular tower on the waterfront is a remnant of the old city walls. The harbor is made safe and quiet by a great breakwater.